

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

Number 11.

**DR. A. M. NESBITT**  
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.  
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—1f.

**D. CHARLES T. POWH**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.  
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114

**Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN**  
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.  
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.  
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

**WM. K. BRILSFORD.**  
**Commission Merchant**  
AND AGENT FOR  
**Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.**  
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 13—1y

**S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL,**  
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

**DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.**  
**FACTORS.**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
**NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rates of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.  
17 REST OF REFERENCES GIVEN  
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

**G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,**  
**NEUFFER & HENDRIX,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

**W. S. LAWTON & CO.**  
Upland and Sea Island Cotton  
AND RICE  
**Factors,**  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
**Merchants,**  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpetine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c. at moderate rates.  
Nov. 20. 21.

**W. H. MARSH,**  
**Commission Merchant.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

**PETER W. HINTON**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
**TOWN POINT**  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Special Attention Paid to Selling  
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,  
to Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

**REFER TO**  
ST. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.  
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.  
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
J. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Wm. PIERCE, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
August 16, 1855.

**THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.**  
GEO. VOGLER.  
Feb 24, '55. 301f.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**  
A number of men of color, industrious habits, and capable of taking charge and conducting a Cattle business. Apply to the subscriber at Foundry Tyre Davidson County, North Carolina.  
J. H. THOMPSON.  
Aug. 12, 1856. 9—4f.

## STAGE HOUSE

A T The Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.  
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.  
May 17, 18 1—1f.

**GRAND LECTURER.**  
**ALEXANDER MURDOCH** Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.  
May 28, 1856. 1—1f.

**DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,**  
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.  
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by M-y Court, else I shall look out for a collector.  
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

**BRYAN & OLDHAM,**  
**GROCERS**  
AND  
**Commission Merchants,**  
WILMINGTON N. C.  
1y.—52. pd.

**Dr. S. REEVES**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.  
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.  
May 6, 1856. 47f.

**New Clothing Store.**  
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**  
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
F. H. BAUM & CO.  
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT**



**BAKER & OWEN,**

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.  
A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.  
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

**COOK-STOVES**  
of the most approved and latest improved pattern, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.  
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

**JAMES HORAH,**  
**WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.  
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS.**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enable us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

**REFER TO**  
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alamance County, N. C.  
John Newlin & Sons, do. do.  
Wm. R. Albright, do. do.  
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. do.  
John Long, do. do.  
J. H. Haulston, do. do.  
John E. G. Reade, do. do.  
James Webb, do. do.  
P. C. Cameron, do. do.  
John F. Lyon, do. do.  
Henry Winfield, do. do.  
And many others.  
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20, 1856. 37—1y.

## THE POLITICAL ISSUE.

The August elections thus far held confirm the opinion we have frequently expressed, that there is in the public mind, North and South but one issue to be decided in the coming election—and that is the one which relates to the extension of slavery. All the violent efforts that have been made to divert public attention from this single point prove utterly unavailing. The Know Nothing movement—in spite of the strength which it had a year ago—is powerless to turn the current of public sentiment. Kentucky, one of the oldest and most reliable of the old Whig States, which was swept by the Americans only a few years since, is now, as we have seen, South for the extension of slavery. Iowa, hitherto Democratic, stung by the degrading nature of the work the Democratic party now exacts of its followers, leads the van of the free States in behalf of freedom. We shall see the same sentiment prevailing all the States, both North and South. It is felt universally that the issue must now be met—that all others are secondary, and must be held subordinate—that the first peril to our liberties is from slavery, not the Pope, and that until this matter is settled no other can enlist any considerable share of public attention. The demand of the American party, that agitation on this subject shall be suppressed, is unless led the renewal of the cry of danger to the Union fails to alarm; on both sides the great mass of the people press forward to the decision of the question—whether slavery shall be extended by the action of the Federal Government, and be made the paramount interest in the affairs of the Republic.

This issue has been forced upon the country by the insane and insolent ambition of those who represent the slave interests in the councils of the nation. They have shown, beyond all chance of doubt, their determination to make slavery the controlling interest of the country. The means they have taken for the accomplishment of this object—the spirit and temper they have evinced in the pursuit of it—have been such as to disgust and alarm even those in the North who have been most ready hitherto to apologize for their faults and avert from them the real and salutary hostility of the Northern States. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the last twenty-five years. Coming, as it did, upon the heels of the finality measures of 1850—proving as it did all the professions of the South of a regard for peace to be hollow and insincere, it aroused the whole country to the dangers that menace it from this quarter, and to the necessity of prompt measures to avert them. The invasion of Kansas, the gross and high-handed outrages there perpetrated upon the rights and liberties of the people, and the conviction that the Federal Government was a party to them, inflamed the indignation thus aroused and united the whole North in opposition to the policy by which such conduct was prescribed.

The South has thus forced upon the North the union and resolution which are all it has wanted hitherto. The South has made the issue it is compelled to meet. And until that issue shall have been decided, no other questions can engage to any considerable extent, the attention and the interest of the public at large.—*New York Times.*

## CLERGYMEN AND POLITICS.

The venerable Bishop Meade, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to the Protestant Churchman, in which he discourages any active participation in politics on the part of ministers of the Gospel. He says he never gave but on vote at an election, and that at an early period. He freely acknowledges that other good and wise men have entertained a different opinion, and believes that there are times when religion and patriotism call upon the clergy to exhort their people to the defence of their persons, and firebrands against invading foes; and occasions when the great principles of divine law are assailed and trampled upon even by rulers, and when duty to God requires his ministers to cry aloud and spare not. But he says that in determining when and how to lift up their voices, there is need of the wisdom of the serpent and the gentleness of the dove. He adds, that when defending his own course against those who differed from him, he has always assumed the ground, that ministers had so many other occasions on which to show their fidelity and independence, and in which there is no likelihood of giving offence, that they might be spared the exercise of the right of voting; that the probable good of an individual vote could scarcely counterbalance the evil resulting from the offence given by taking part in such exciting scenes. He has often, while engaged in such discussions, quoted the words of the good John Newton, who said that if any petition were needed to complete the Litany, it was "from poison and politics good Lord deliver us," as he thought the one as injurious to the soul as the other to the body.

**COLORADO MEN ON THE STUMP.**—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman says that two colored men, named Jenkins and Langston, are stumping that State for Fremont.

**A LULA MONTEZ IN DENMARK.**—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, dated from Copenhagen on the 25th ult., narrates the following extraordinary scandal: "The complications with which Denmark is now involved with her German Dutchies are not susceptible of a speedy or an honorable solution, if I may credit the reports of the changes influence required over the king by a woman who holds the relation to him that Lola Montez once occupied with 'King Louis of Bavaria.' The person is the Countess Danner, formerly the mistress, but now the wife of a Danish nobleman, VII. The King of Denmark is a man proverbially gross and licentious in his habits, with no force of character, and utterly insignificant in point of administrative ability. It is related of Frederick VII. that, on the night preceding his coronation, he was discovered by a gentleman taking improper liberties with his wife, and was soundly thrashed upon the spot, an indignity which he never dared to resent publicly.

The Countess Danner was born at Copenhagen, where her father, one Rasmussen, exercised the calling of a blacksmith. Like Lola Montez, with an early taste for notoriety, she became an actress. Expelled from the company in which she was employed, on account of her irregularities, she lived with a printer, named Berlingk, who afterwards went with her to Paris. Here, and subsequently at Elsinore, a little town from which she was subsequently driven away on account of her immoral life, she has at different times given birth to three children, by as many fathers. She adventured to escape the sentence of the Danish law, which punishes such offences by thirty weeks' imprisonment and a bread and water diet, and went to live with Berlingk at Copenhagen, where, on the occasion of a fire at her dwelling, the king saw her in a dramatic disfigurement, and so seductive did she appear in his eyes, that he fell violently in love with her, and asked her of Berlingk, who agreed to the transfer for a proper consideration. Since then Berlingk, a man greedy of gain and distinction, had become royal chamberlain and a director-governor was the king's mistress, but so well did she succeed in fascinating him that he subsequently married, and made her Countess Danner. She has never yet, however, dared to present herself at Court. She is not a very handsome woman.

The king, now nearly fifty years of age, is a weak old man, worn out by dissipation, and completely in the power of this woman, in whose presence he has often been seen to exhibit the most abject submission, although at other times he treats her with much disdain. Once, when riding in the country, a quarrel having arisen between them, he made her get out of the carriage and return home alone on foot, when the court physician meeting her, took her in his carriage to his country house. The Danish turgot not only rules the king, but has the minister Scheele completely under her influence."

**HORRID.**—We have already mentioned the robbery of the dead at Lake Island by villains who prowled about like so many hyenas; but we had no idea that the bodies were mutilated, as we are given to understand was the case by the Franklin Banner. We quote:—"We have been informed that immediately after the havoc created by the storm, a band of lawless and piratical Italian oystermen upon the Island turned into robbing and pilfering the dead as well as the living, of all the money they could find—cutting off the fingers of females to take off their rings, and tearing the ear rings from their ears. The tortures of the rack is a righteous punishment for a set of men who would resort to such acts of unequalled horror, and they should be hunted down until discovered and made to suffer the severest of all punishments."—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

A story is told of a tall, raw-boned fellow, who went into a market house, and seeing a large hog on exhibition, was mightily struck with it.  
"I swear," said he, "that's a great hog. I swear I never saw a finer looking one in my life. I swear what short legs he's got. I swear."  
"Look here, my friend," said a little dry looking individual, trotting up; "you must not swear so."  
"I swear I should like to know why," said the hard swearer with an ominous look.  
"Because," said the little man, "swearing is again the law, and I shall have to commit you."

"Are you a justice of the peace?" inquired the swearer.  
"Yes, sir," was the reply.  
"Well, I swear," said the profane one, "I am more astonished at that than I was about the hog!"

An Irishman lately bought a family bible, and taking it home, made his first entry in it thus:—"Patrick O'Donohue born Sept. 20th, 1836, aged 3 years."

**THE FO IN A FIX.**—Fillmore, Fremont, fanaticism, and fusion are in a terrible stew just now. Fillmore has no hope of carrying a single State in the Union, yet his strength is increasing so fast in the North that Fremont and his abolition supporters are shaking in their shoes at the idea of being beaten by him. Fanaticism has completely run mad, and old fusion has been looking black, as well as black, ever since the Lovejoyites stole a march on the faithful at Ottawa, Illinois, some time ago. The Democrats intend to flay the whole family of factionists finely, in due season, and are anxious that they shall not be in a good condition to receive it.  
*Chicago Times.*

**AN AFFAIR OF HONOR IN ALABAMA.**—A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, writing at Hollywood, on the 15th inst., says: "An affair of honor, between two prominent gentlemen of your city, was yesterday amicably arranged, after the first shot. The ball from Mr. M.'s pistol passed through the lapel of Mr. W.'s coat, and the ball from Mr. W.'s pistol slightly tinged Mr. M.'s hip, just below the heart. The difficulty arose, as near as I can learn, from a charge made by Mr. W. against Mr. M. for taking up a collection in the church at Hollywood, on Sabbath last, for spiritual purposes and investing the amount in spirits."

**GOOD VERY GOOD.**—One of our Mississippi exchanges, in noticing the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in that State, notices the fact that a distinguished member of the "American party" gave in his experience and took his seat with the mourners. He said he had got off the platform of the "American" party—but he didn't jump off nor he didn't fall off. He was standing erect, with head lifted, and suddenly he dropped through. Somebody pulled out the 12th section plank on which he was standing, and he fell through the hole in it—that's Fillmore's Philadelphia platform.—*Enquirer.*

A wag in New York seeing a man driving a tack in a card through the letter T. in the word "Boston" printed on it, seized the card. Don't you know that laying tax on tea in Boston once raised a thundering muss there?"

## RUFUS CHOATE'S LETTER.

The following letter of the great statesman, Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, so long prominent in the support of Whig principles, has produced profound sensation in New England and wherever its eloquent truths have been read. It is addressed in reply to an invitation from the Henry Clay and Old Line Whigs of Maine, asking him to address them on the great questions of the day:

### RUFUS CHOATE'S LETTER.

Boston, August 9, 1856.  
GENTLEMEN:—Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass meeting.

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of the invitation and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party, which, under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration, or as only and organized opinion, has done so much for our country—our whole country—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar that I acknowledge an anxiety to see—not wait to hear—with what noble bearing you meet the demands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, anywhere, can be trusted?

My engagements, however, and the necessity or expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsel, and grateful for such distinctions, I cannot wholly decline to declare my own opinions on one of the duties of the Whigs, in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I cannot now, and need not, pause to elaborate or defend them. What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell you.

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens, loving with a large and equal love our whole native land, but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends and suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstasy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one-half of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or

have fallen?—in whose national anthem the old and the endered airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those later, of New Orleans and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family;—it is such an America; only, whose arm can guard our flag, develop our resources, extend our power, fill the measure of our glory, and, in the end, subvert to our convictions, the triumph of such a party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the noble Ship of State to be within a half cable's length of a lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep, open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there are not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unassuming and impatient philanthropy, or what ever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the union of slave states and free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, reproach, with those of course our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it; who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation; and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth, but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature and ensuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think that justly of it,—and yet long the fatal delusion that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than his will; that because the reason and virtue of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down;—if such there are among you, to them address yourselves with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake and some mightier cause is bearing, than ever yet tongue has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted!

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union,—are they worth nothing to conscientious lovers of it? What they dreamed as a remote and improbable contingency—that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy as to die without seeing—is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveller in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, at a distance and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party ought not to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two differ externally and unappeasably; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonistic family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the Northern mind or heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is to one nothing will happen; that, if it comes to worst, the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quit accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it men as he ought to be, or men as he is that we must live with?



with or live alone? In appreciating the influence which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey reason; and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States. With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in men to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, Jay, Hamilton, and Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the several American hearts. But he has read the life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendships" may be "so recent and so true," and that no hatred is so keen, deep and precious as that.

"And to be with one we love  
Will work like madness in the brain."  
He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of the States, sisters but rivals, sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these busy lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the nodes in which the triumph of this party would do its work of evil. Its struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind, by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame, and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers, many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South that government will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, the press, and its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end. If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evils.

find it? Is it to keep slavery out of the territories? There is not one but Kansas in which slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to freedom is about useful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of the peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be true enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative Convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands, that Congress, before it adjourns give that territory peace. If it do time will inevitably give it freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband the geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectively contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore I do not sympathize in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and their tactics. Practically, too, the contest in my judgment is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality, tolerant, warm and comprehensive, without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power and I trust the disposition, to restore and keep that peace, within our borders, and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interest demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully,  
Your fellow-citizen,  
RUFUS CHOATE.  
To E. W. Farley and other gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

ARRESTED.—Thomas Walker, one of the four prisoners who made their escape from Greenboro' jail on the 10th inst., was arrested last week and again imprisoned. He was committed on charge of infanticide.

## REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.  
TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.  
ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.  
BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square inserted at \$3 a year.

## SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
JAMES BUCHANAN  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE  
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:  
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck  
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.  
2d. Wm. J. BLOW, of Pitt.  
3d. M. E. SMITH, of New Hanover.  
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.  
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.  
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.  
7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg.  
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

Hon. BERTON CRAIG arrived home yesterday from Washington. He appears to be enjoying fine health. Mr. C. has been one of the most attentive members of the House, and ardently and zealously has he battled for the rights of the South and the interests of his constituency. Through his untiring energy and great political influence at Washington is the country indebted for the passage of very many important measures. He has gone through one of the stormiest sessions of Congress ever known, and has more than fulfilled the highest anticipations of his warmest friends as a statesman. His course has been satisfactory to all who have followed him. It is expected that he will address his fellow-citizens upon the subject of National Politics upon the first proper occasion.

"Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, announces to a friend in Washington that he is soon to take the stump for Fillmore for the whole campaign. He further states that the enthusiasm manifested at the late Whig Convention in Albany surpassed that of any previous Convention—1849 excepted."

Wm. Herald.

This Granger is the same to whom a drubbing was administered, a short time ago, by Hon. Fayette McMullin, of Va., for his insolent abuse of the South. It is amusing to hear our K. N. contemporaries carping upon the enthusiasm of 1840. When Mr. Gilmer was nominated it reminded them of 1840—when Morehead ran. Very like indeed; especially on the 7th of August.

"Hamlet.—Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in shape of a camel?  
Polonius.—By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.  
Ham.—Methinks it is like a weasel.  
Pol.—It is backed like a weasel.  
Ham.—Or, like a whale?  
Pol.—Very like a whale."

22 We have omitted to mention that the new Court House for Rowan is completed. The structure is an ornament to the town, and the character of the work and the despatch with which it has been accomplished reflects much credit upon the architectural skill and energy and promptness of the contractors, Messrs. Conrad & Williams.

Mr. GEO. N. HOPE, Plasterer and Ornamental Plasterer, is also entitled to a large share of commendation for the beautiful and elegant finish of the front building and columns, which will vie with any work of the kind in the country. Mr. H. stands in the front rank of master artisans and the execution of his contracts at Hatterston's, Boyden's, and the Court House, verifies the assertion that he has but few superiors. He is eminently deserving of success wherever he may go.

23 Mr. J. HOBAN, at his establishment nearly opposite Robard's Hotel, displays the most magnificent and varied stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware ever brought to this region of country. We stepped in the other evening took a peep at the rich array and left feeling deeply sensible of our poverty. *Jeemee* is a great favorite with the ladies, and whenever they want an article of bijouterie they are sure to repair to his store.

24 "Jess Holmes" ought to visit Lexington and Concord, there is a fine chance for him to operate upon a couple of "bx. na cracken" editors, if he would undertake the job!

## THE LEGISLATURE.

We believe that the following is a correct list of the members elect to the next Legislature:

SENATE.

Camden and Currituck—J. B. Jones, dem.  
Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, k. n.  
Gates and Chowan—Dr. R. Dillard, dem.  
Hertford—R. G. Cherry, k. n.  
Bertie—J. B. Cower, k. n.  
Washington and Martin—A. Chesson, dem.  
Tyrrell and Hyde—Francis M. Burges, k. n.  
Beaufort—Allen Grist, k. n.  
Halifax—M. L. Wiggins, k. n.  
Northampton—T. J. Person, dem.  
Nash—L. N. B. Battle, dem.  
Warren—William Eaton, Jr., dem.  
Franklin—B. Hawkin, dem.  
Pitt—M. L. Carr, dem.  
Onslow—E. W. Poulville, dem.  
Duplin—W. J. Houston, dem.  
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey, k. n.  
Cabarrus and Stanly—E. R. Gibson, k. n.  
Aston and Union—Dr. Myers, k. n.  
Mecklenburg—W. R. Myers, dem.  
Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga—A. Bryant, k. n.  
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—J. H. White, dem.  
Rutherford and Cleveland—Dr. C. Mills, dem.  
Burke, St. John and Caldwell—J. W. Avera, dem.

Buncombe, Yancey, &c.—D. Coleman, dem.  
New Hanover—O. Pennell, dem.  
Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, dem.  
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, dem.  
Wayne—C. H. Brydgen, dem.  
Craven—J. Miller, dem.  
Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, dem.  
Johnston—L. B. Sanders, dem.  
Wake—G. H. Wilder, dem.  
Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, dem.  
Orange—P. C. Cameron, dem.  
Chatham—R. E. Rivers, dem.  
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—A. J. Jones, k. n.

Cumberland and Harnett—D. McDermid, dem.  
Sampson—T. H. Holmes, dem.  
Richmond and Robeson—A. Dockery, k. n.  
Moore and Montgomery—S. H. Christian, k. n.

Randolph and Alamance—M. W. Holt, k. n.  
Caswell—S. P. Hill, dem.  
Person—J. W. Cunningham, dem.

Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, dem.  
Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, dem.  
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, k. n.  
Davidson—J. W. Thomas, k. n.  
Cherokee, Jackson, &c.—W. H. Thomas, dem.

Wilkes, Iredell, &c.—R. Parke, k. n.  
Thirty-three Democrats and seventeen Know Nothings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—A. A. Montgomery and G. Patterson, dems.  
Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, k. n.  
Anson—A. J. Dargan, W. M. Pickett, k. n.  
Ashe—Allen Gentry, dem.  
Burke—F. P. Glass, dem.  
Buncombe—M. Erwin, dem.  
Bertie—D. Outlaw, J. Wilson, k. n.  
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, J. Rhoads, k. n.  
Brunswick—T. D. Meares, k. n.  
Cabarrus—C. N. White, k. n.  
Catawba—G. P. Rowe, dem.  
Craven—C. Kelly, H. C. Jones, dems.  
Cumberland and Harnett—J. G. Shepherd, J. Stewart, L. Bethes, dems.

Chowan—J. C. Badham, dem.  
Columbus—D. T. Williamson, dem.  
Camden—D. D. Ferber, k. n.  
Carteret—W. Runley, k. n.  
Cherokee—C. M. Stiles, k. n.  
Caswell—W. Long, E. K. Withers, dems.  
Chatham—R. C. Cotten, D. Hackney, T. B. Lyon, dems.

Caldwell—C. W. Clark, dem.  
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem.  
Cleveland—W. M. Blanton, F. S. Ramsour, dems.

Davidson—J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, k. n.  
Davie—W. B. March, k. n.  
Duplin—B. Southernland, W. R. Ward, dems.  
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridges, J. S. Dancy, dems.  
Forsyth—J. Masten, J. A. Vaughn, dems.  
Franklin—Dr. L. A. Jeffery's dem.  
Gaston—R. Rankin, dem.

Granville—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock, T. B. Lyon, dems.

Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, L. M. Scott, E. W. Ogburn, k. n.  
Greene—A. D. Speight, dem.  
Gates—H. Parker, dem.

Haywood—Dr. S. L. Love, dem.  
Halifax—W. H. H. J. W. Johnson, dems.  
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter, k. n.  
Hyde—J. C. Bennett, k. n.  
Henderson—J. Baxter, k. n.  
Iredell—L. Q. Sharpe, A. B. F. Gaither, k. n.  
Jackson—J. R. Dills, dem.  
Jones—W. A. Cox, dem.

Johnston—B. H. Thompson, Asa Barnes, dems.  
Lenoir—S. W. Bright, dem.  
Lincoln—A. P. Anster, dem.  
Madison—Dr. J. Yancy, dem.  
Martin—S. W. Outerbridge, dem.  
McDowell—J. C. Whitson, dem.  
Moore—W. B. Richardson, k. n.  
Montgomery—J. W. Crum, k. n.  
Macon—D. W. Siler, k. n.  
Mecklenburg—W. M. Mathews, W. F. Davidson, dems.

Nash—G. N. Lewis, dem.  
New Hanover—T. H. Tate, S. A. Holmes, dems.

Northampton—M. W. Smallwood, J. Mason, dems.  
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, dem.

Orange—W. F. Strayhorn, J. F. Lyon, dems.  
Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, k. n.  
Perquimans—J. M. Cox, k. n.  
Pitt—Dr. W. J. Blow, Ed. Moore, dems.  
Person—R. H. Hester, dem.

Robeson—Giles Leitch, k. n., — Morrison, dem.  
Rockingham—A. M. Seales, Thos. Settle, Jr., dems.

Rowan—N. F. Hall, dem., W. A. Houck, k. n.  
Rutherford—E. Toms, Amos Harrill, dems.  
Randolph—H. B. Elliott, A. G. Foster, k. n.  
Richmond—A. K. n.

Sampson—O. P. White, J. M. Mosely, dems.  
Surry—R. E. Revere, dem.

Stokes—J. F. Hill, dem.

Stanly—M. P. Waddell, k. n.  
Tyrrell—Jno. A. Benbury, k. n.  
Union—D. Rushing, dem.  
Wake—N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, dems.

Warren—Wm. A. Jenkins, Dr. Thos. Pitchford, dems.

Washington—H. A. Gilliam, k. n.  
Watauga—G. N. Folk, k. n.  
Wayne—E. Sauls, E. A. Thompson, dems.  
Wilkes—A. W. Martin, P. Eller, k. n.  
Yadkin—Col. — Speer, k. n.  
Yancey—A. L. Pearson, dem.

Democrats 80; Know Nothings 40.  
Majority on joint ballot, only 56.

ELECTIONS TO COME.

The following States will hold their elections previous to the contest for the Presidency: In Vermont, September 2; California, Sept. 4; Maine, Sept. 8, Florida, Oct. 6, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and South Carolina, Oct. 14. Illinois votes for Governor and Congressmen, Nov. 4, the same day as the election for President.

LUCK IS A JEWEL.

The Capital Prize of \$20,000 in the Fort Gains Academy Lottery, Class 17, drawn in Atlanta, Ga., July 28, under the management of Messrs. Samuel Swan & Co., was drawn by the following gentlemen, of Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, who have kindly volunteered the use of their names to the managers. W. L. Hopsom, J. F. Stephens, A. W. Burton, M. L. Carroll, and Dr. Thos. Williams.

We are glad our old State has had this good luck. Swan, we know, will "fork over," as he always does promptly and good-humoredly. And that is the secret of the popularity of his lotteries; when a prize is drawn it is paid without cavil or demur. We can avouch for this in person, having had occasion, last year, to call on him for one quarter of one of his capitals. What he did for the junior of the Mail, he does for all prize holders; and we suspect those who have drawn his prizes would all "go bail" that there is never complaint on score of payment. Just hold the lucky number and you are a "made man," or a man "made," by which we do not mean a maiden in pantaloons.—Mont. Mail.

RETRIBUTION:—A TALE OF PASSION.

We have been favored by the publisher with a copy of the above work from the pen of Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. This work stamps Mrs. Southworth as among the first, if not the first and best female writer in America—that is, as to the effect which she produces on the mind and feelings. Some may employ a more flowing style, and turn off periods more artistically smooth; but for boldness, vigor, and graphic force, Mrs. Southworth has no equal. In the use of gentle tones and tender accents, when required, she is not deficient; but it is when bitter and—is to be employed, or the passions of her characters—those which shake us with their intensity—are to be brought in play, that she rises to her full and majestic height, and towers far above all her female contemporaries. The reader upon opening the work, is drawn forward as by a charm, becoming more and more enveloped as he proceeds, until, lost to every thing else, he feels himself one of those creatures of fancy, and moves forward wholly absorbed to the end. But the work is not only a thrilling one—it is a practical, moral delineation of the human character, and should be read by all. Its aims are to improve the moral training of children, and its tendencies to teach us how to enjoy life at any and every stage. No book has ever come into our hands that will better pay a calm and patient perusal.

Haynes, who is in prison in Detroit for the murder of Emma Smith, sleeps but little and has no life dream. In one of them he dreamed, "Make my jewelry, but don't shoot me," and springing from his bed, striking his head against the side of the cell. These were undoubtedly the words the girl uttered as he murdered her.

A KIDNAPER CAUGHT.

On Friday night of last week, on the arrival of the cars from the South, a gentleman of our town, from information previously received, was induced to make search to see who was on board; and among the passengers he found a lad by the name of John L. Buford, a native of Pennsylvania, in possession of a negro boy belonging to James F. Gamble, Esq., of Winsboro', S. C., Buford having stolen said boy a few days before.

Mr. Gamble being notified of the whereabouts of his negro boy and the thief, came the forepart of this week, united the white and black boy together with a hand cuff, and returned with them to South Carolina.

The thief and the negro are both mere boys, neither of them being fully grown.

CHEATING BOTH DEAD AND LIVING.

Among the official frauds brought to light in San Francisco, it is said the undertakers sold expensive coffins, sometimes at \$200 or \$300 each, and as soon as the mourners' backs were turned, the coffins were capsize, the bodies emptied into the rough wooden boxes, and then the original coffins taken back and sold to the next customer.

Professor Morse has been invited to the coronation of the new Emperor of Russia, and it is stated has contracted with the government to establish, lines of telegraph throughout the empire. With the usual magnificent hospitality which the Czar always extends to scientific employers, our distinguished countryman is furnished with splendid apartments, horses, servants and all requisite entertainment.

## From the New York Day Book.

A CIVIL WAR—THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The abolitionists have at last accomplished their design. They have brought about a civil war in this country, and by the next steamer across the Atlantic, can send word to their allies and friends in England that the long sought end is accomplished! What the old Tories of Britain, by sword and bayonet, could not do, their descendants and tools in New England, by newspapers and songs, have done, to wit:—divided this Union! No one looking back to the past history of the abolition and Seward faction of this country, can fail to see that their whole aim has been, as Mr. Greeley once expressed it, to rear and educate a generation to "hate the South." In recording the news of the battles in Kansas, the Tribune calls one party the "northern" and the other the "southern," and talks of "the enemy," as if the southern people were citizens of another country, and our natural enemies.

War now actually exists in this country; the North is arrayed against the South, and men are fighting, shooting and killing each other in the territory of the United States, with the same ferocity that characterized Frank and Hun last year in the Crimea. There is no denying this—no getting over it with the slur that it is only a "party" or "strife"—it is actual war, and nothing else, and a war that is growing more furious and sanguinary every day. And now the question arises, what is it for? What is all this strife and bloodshed about? Why, simply to keep our southern brethren out of the common territories of this Union! Sift the whole question down to its real merits, brush off all the dust and garbage that have gathered on it and free it from all the abolition clap-trap and nonsense about "freedom and Fremont," strip it of all the kites straws and election nonsense, and we find it a plain, simple assumption of power and authority of the North to govern the South.

The men and families of the South have gone into the Territory of Kansas with their property under no disguise, but simply to inhabit it as citizens and common owners of our common country. They have not sought to drive nor to keep any one out of the territory. They have not passed any laws to prevent any other citizens coming into and living peaceably in it, and what have they met there? How have their northern brethren met them? Why, with fire and sword, with cannon and ball, sent by churches and clergy from New England and New York. The northern settlers have denied the right of southerners to come there, they have met together to pass laws against their coming, and when all has failed to prevent them, they have called for men and arms to come and help drive them out. To the eternal shame of the North be it said, they have responded. Villages have gone forth an army of the lowest vagabonds and hireling traitors that ever infested any country. The Greeleys and Giddings and Beechers have joined hands with dunces like Lane and Cole, and sent 4th a bandit of plunderers to ravish the fair plains of Kansas. There is no denying this, no getting over it.

The whole design is to drive the South out of Kansas. They do not, they cannot pretend to say that the South tries or wants to drive them out, or that it asks anything but that its people shall be permitted to settle peaceably and quietly in the territory the same as the people of the North, but this the Beecher, and Greeleys, and Giddings declare they shall not do. They are determined there shall be no South, but that the North shall be the government, and have all the territory and all that belongs to the Union.

And now, since it has come to this—since we are actually commenced for the subjugation of the South, let every citizen take his stand and his position. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to enroll our names against the men and party that have declared this war, we do not hesitate to join the ranks of those who are fighting for their rights as citizens of one common country; and if it becomes necessary, we will cheerfully give not only our money but our services in the field to sustain them.

That there are thousands and tens of thousands of others in this city who will do the same, we have no doubt, and we trust that immediate measures will be taken by our conservative and Union loving citizens to sustain, by common effort, those pioneers in Kansas who are fighting for their rights as citizens against the northern hordes who have been sent there to drive them out.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate adhered to its disagreement to the amendment to the Army bill by a vote of 32 to 6.

HOUSE.—Mr. Barclay moved an adjournment to Tuesday. Negatived by 72 majority.

A message was received from the Senate that they adhere to their disagreement and their amendment to the Army bill.

A motion to adjourn to Monday was voted down.

Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce the Army bill Messrs. Grow and others objected.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN ARKANSAS.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Linden, Arkansas on the St. Francis river, that a difficulty occurred between a number of gentlemen, residents of that place which resulted in the death of six of that party. The disturbance grew out of a political dispute.—Memphis Eagle.

## THE CODE OF HONOR—ANOTHER NICE POINT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 17.]

The circumstances we have now to relate will give another painful illustration of the uncertainty of the code of honor. Mr. E., a prominent cotton factor of New Orleans, lately arrived in Louisville, and is now under care of a surgeon, of that city for a severe wound in the right arm, produced by a large pistol ball, which entered the fleshy part of the arm, near the shoulder, so deeply that it could with difficulty be extracted, but even after being taken out, the wound exhibited a dangerous aspect, from the inflammation produced by the cloth which was forced into the flesh by the ball. It was to have this removed the gentleman visited Louisville.

The wound of Mr. E. was received in the following manner:—A quarrel having arisen between him and Mr. C., one of the largest cotton dealers in New Orleans, a gentleman of fifty years of age, and possessed of an estate of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a very zealous attempt was made, in vain, by their friends to reconcile them. The quarrel originated in the denunciation of C. by E., who, though urgently solicited, steadily refused to retract or qualify his language impugning the honor and integrity of C. We should remark that both gentlemen were merchants of the highest standing, and would sensitive of their honor and reputation. The resort to the *duello* was, therefore, determined on by Mr. C., as the only mode of satisfaction for the injury and insult offered to him by Mr. E. A challenge was, therefore, sent and promptly accepted, and the time and weapons fixed. The parties met, according to the terms, on the seacoast, about sixty miles from New Orleans. Their friends and second were all gentlemen of coolness and experience in such affairs.

In duels of this character, where one party challenges another for words of insult, the rule is that the challenger coming to give satisfaction to the challenger, must either retract, apologize or stand in his place until the challenger declares, through his friends, that he is satisfied. If either party is hit the duel is suspended; if the challenger, he may justly claim another shot; if the challengee, it is equal for the challenger to declare himself satisfied. Very frequently after the first shot the seconds interfere and a settlement is effected. In this case the parties were both men of great nerve and in excellent practice. They were placed ten paces apart, with dueling pistols, and fired at the word. Neither moved in his place, and Mr. E. quietly handing his pistol to his second, asked him to load up. The other party, having asked for the usual apology, receiving no favorable reply, proceeded also "to load up." Again the parties were placed in their position, the word was given, they fired, E., first, C. rather wildly, when the latter fell mortally wounded; shot through the chest, and died in a few minutes. Then, after the affair was over, it was discovered that E. had, at the first fire, received his antagonist's ball in his right or pistol arm, producing a very bad wound, which has made him an invalid ever since; but with extraordinary nerve and firmness had concealed the fact, insisted upon a second fire, and killed his antagonist with the wounded arm.

These circumstances placed the seconds of both parties in very embarrassing positions. Had they known of Mr. E.'s wound the friends of Mr. C. would have then concluded the affair, their being satisfied. Had E.'s seconds known it, they would have been bound to withdraw from such an unequal combat as that between a man wounded in his weapon arm and an antagonist who had shown himself to be in such good practice. The question, which was much discussed among those who recognized the *duello*, was whether Mr. E. was not bound himself to acknowledge that he was hit. Mr. E.'s friends, with apparent good reason, insisted that, as he could not retract or apologize, to confess that he was wounded would have been equivalent to voluntary withdrawing from the position in which he had been placed by his adversary. The affair was the more melancholy, as the parties were both highly esteemed, and had hosts of friends. Mr. C. being a bachelor, made his will before going out, leaving his large estate to friends and certain charitable institutions.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "CASH."—There can be but little doubt that the word *cash*, derived from the Italian *cassa*, the chest in which Italian merchants keep their money, as do at the present time the Spaniards in their *caja*, and the Portuguese in their *saca*, and the French in their *caisse*. The application of the word "cash" to money is altogether English, it not having a corresponding term in any other European language. Cash having been so inconsiderably adopted instead of *cassa* (chest), entries in the cash-book, (it should be chest-book,) are made in English counting houses in this unmeaning way: "Cash Dr." and "Cash Cr." whereas the chest, and not the money, is Dr. to what is put into it; and Cr. for what is taken out. Great mischief has too often arisen, as is well known in bankrupt courts, from the misuse of the word "cash," in which large deficiencies often appear, and which would not be the case if the word chest were used as it ought to be. Instead of the "cash account in the ledger, it should be the "chest" account; but we have much to learn in England regarding mercantile book keeping.—Notes and Queries.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

Boston, August 26.—Amos Lawrence has declined the Fillmore party nomination for Governor Massachusetts.



ness in the town of Salisbury, on Water Street  
at all its various branches. Guns and Locks re-  
paired at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
His thorough acquaintance with the business, he  
hopes, will command a reasonable share of pa-  
tronage. All work warranted. All orders le-  
gal with him will be faithfully and promptly at-  
tended to. Orders respectfully solicited.

**CHARLES HARTMAN.**  
Salisbury Aug. 26 1856.



## ART AND ITS FIDELITY TO NATURE.

In that excellent book, Col. Wall's *Etchings of Travel*, an anecdote is told of Garrick criticising Raphael's cartoons. The great actor took exception to the attitude of Elymas, the Sorcerer, who stood he said, with his feet stretched out like a clown; whereas he was no vulgar fellow, and should have been pictured, therefore with his arms extended, like a gentleman seeking aid. "I will show you," said Garrick, "how he ought to be represented." Accordingly, he closed his eyes, and, like the blind Elymas, began to cross the room. When he had reached the middle Sir Benjamin West, who was one of the company, approached him and told him not to alter his position, but to open his eyes. Garrick's surprised exclamation when he obeyed, was, "I am Raphael's Elymas." He had, in fact, for as any blind man would, all about the graceful, gentlemanly extension of arms of which he had spoken, and had instinctively advanced his feet and toes, like the feelers of an insect, exactly as Raphael had represented Elymas, the Sorcerer.

The anecdote should be printed, in capital letters, on the wall of every artist's study. The degeneracy of art, about which we hear so much, is owing to the neglect of nature more than to any other cause. Young painters, aspiring to be Leonard da Vinci, forget the life long study he made of drawing, and foolishly expect to delineate the human figure by a sort of intuition. Or they alt forever at their easels, touching in and crasing by turns, in a vain effort to secure harmony of color, instead of going abroad among nature, palette in hand, and copying the tints of the sunset sky of the gradations of a rainbow. Or they take sketches eternally in India ink, till their pictures all grow dead and ghastly like. Or they attempt to improve on Nature, something in the same conceited spirit which made the old Portuguese Marquis say, that, if he had been consulted at the Creation, he could have given, he flattered himself, some good hints. In short they take every road but the right one to reach the goal, and then complain of the public, when the fault is in themselves.

The truth of this assertion, that the degeneracy of art is owing to the neglect of nature, is further shown by the popularity of modern genre pictures as contrasted with those devoted to what is called high art. People buy Landseer's dogs, because they are true to life, and embody, in addition, something of human feeling; but they would not buy Haydon's *Regulus*, because it was neither true to life, nor to human passion. Landseer, to continue the illustration, is not an artist in the highest walk, but he fills the highest grade of the walk he is in; while Haydon and nearly every other modern devotee of high art, labored, or labor, in a walk for which they want capacity, or study, or both. For to paint heroes, in such a way as to kindle enthusiasm in the spectator, requires both more skill and greater knowledge of nature, than to paint a dog, or a stag, even though the last may be dying, and look out on us with appealing eyes, the key to the degeneracy of modern art, is a want of fidelity to nature, the result, in some cases, of power to execute, but in most, of sheer ignorance.

## THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. McMULLEN AND GRANGER.

Many inquiries have been made of us as to the origin of the difficulty at Washington, on Monday last, between the Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, and one Amos P. Granger, an extreme negro worshipping member from the twenty-fourth Congressional District of New York. An eye witness states that the two were proceeding to the Capitol in an omnibus. Granger, who is an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, soon commenced his vulgar tirade against the South her institutions, and all connected with them, and stated that if the "Republicans" succeeded in electing Fremont they would force measures upon the South that would compel her to relinquish her present system of servitude and if they could not do it in any other way, it should be brought about (shaking his finger in McMullen's face) by the force of arms, and concluded by calling him a puppy. Of course this was enough to raise the ire of any man, but McMullen, not forgetting his position as a Southern member of Congress, restrained himself more than it seems possible for a human nature to do, and informed the negro worshipper in cool, but decided tones, that his age alone prevented him from putting him out of the stage. "I'll waive my age, sir, I'll waive my age, you dirty puppy," responded Granger. "There-upon a fracas ensued as a matter of course and resulted, as we have already stated, much to the damage of the insolent Granger. He appeared in the House, not exactly with the mark of cane upon his forehead, for Mr. McMullen, unfortunately, carried none—and although a small man, there was such palpable evidence of a compound pressure of the flesh and bones of his hand upon the countenance of Granger, that he might carry the evidences of "hostile aggression" upon his front for a long time.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that Granger was clearly the aggressor, and the only regret with all men who love right and justice will be, that McMullen did not give him a more severe drubbing.

Petersburg Express.

A Yankee printer, lad, whose tongue of ten intruded in conversation with his elders, was sharply rebuked by an irritable journeyman with, "Shut-up, you little jackass." The infant response from Young America was, "I'm as big a jackass as you are!" He had him.

A raft built of cast iron is among the novelties which have lately appeared on the Mississippi.—Whether it's scuttled along with a crow-bar, is more than we can say.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declaration of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery; and concerning the revered rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to enshrine the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and right fully applied to the organization of territories; and that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the older States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy expansion of the territory of the United States, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the disabilities arising from the acquisition of citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty of the Democratic party of this country is to announce to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice now drawing rapidly to completion, that the services of a full corps of experienced and able teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect, to similar institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in a healthy region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains which form the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road, and a Tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 20 miles.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

Terms, per Session of five months as follows: Board and tuition in the English department, \$60.00; French, 5.00; Latin and Greek, each, 10.00; Music, with use of Piano, 22.50; Contingencies, 1.00; Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils by order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't

July 8, 1856. 11-1.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and lights) with Tuition in all the English branches, \$70.00; Incidental tax, for repairs, 1.00; Day scholars, for fuel, 2.00; Extras: Music on the Piano or Guitar, \$22.50; Drawing, \$5.00; Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastel, \$10.00; Oil Painting, \$20.00; Latin, \$5.00; French, \$10.00. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the *Elements of Music* will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, President.

June 3, 1856. 12-1.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied by the Banner Office, near by opposite Murphy, McKim & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the plantation of the subscriber, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 2d and 3d days of September next,

ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, all good field hands and House servants. Also Four Head of Horses, about 20 Head of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, all Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also about 300 bushels of Wheat, which if not sold privately will then be offered. Also a lot of Oats.

Also a fine well improved plantation, containing

270 Acres

more or less, lying on the waters of Dutchman Creek, in Cabarrus County, on the premises is a good dwelling House, all necessary outbuildings and conveniences of a well improved farm, and a well of good water.

DANIEL GOODMAN.

Cabarrus County, Aug. 12, 1856. 14-1.

## KEITH & FLANNER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leaving Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 11-1.

Green-bird papers copy.

## ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due" if to the North, pay it—if it encourages home manufactures.

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The great Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for all as promptly as possible, will be ground for all as promptly as possible.

MORNING & MEADE,

Salisbury, June 17, 1856. 11-1.

## Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, re-pectu-ly, tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House. Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 36-1v.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunday School Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found

Four 100 vol. Libraries.....\$10 each  
Two 75 ".....5.00  
Cabinet Library.....2.50  
Three Village Libraries.....2.50  
Question Book.....1.00  
Hymn Books \$1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Devotional, Religious, and Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depository prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union," Box 71, Greensboro' N. C., will be promptly attended to.

June 21st, 1856. 2-3m

## SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Iredell County N. C. in one of our most intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.

The next session will commence 28th July, and continue twelve weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary branches.....\$5.00  
Higher English.....8.00  
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.....12.00

J. M. SHUPARD,

July 22, 1856. 11-4.

## Presbyterian Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

SECOND NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF EXAMINING THEM

to mature their plans locally as well as to have their session and vacation to coincide with those of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

At which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice now drawing rapidly to completion, that the services of a full corps of experienced and able teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect, to similar institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in a healthy region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains which form the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road, and a Tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 20 miles.

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S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't

July 8, 1856. 11-1.

## Gray & Tansey

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-1.

## Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so comfortable, is now an established reputation, being one of the best hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-two rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (45) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1856. 1-1.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d Creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 Acres

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remainder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY

Aug. 7, 1856. 9-1.

## TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40-1.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 2d day of September next, at the late residence of Susan Hall (dece'd), in Corn, Rye, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of 9 months will be given upon the purchases executing bonds with approved security.

J. W. HALL,

BUTTON CRAIG, Adm'r, pendente lite.

August 12, 1856. 9-3v

## BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 15, 1856. 5-3m

## Valuable Land

For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on the Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of ONE TO FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain.

18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of ORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46-1.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying three and a half miles West of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, and about half a mile from the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plant Road, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Murphy, W. S. Macay, Mathew Locke and others. This tract contains

34 1-2 Acres;

a large portion of which is well timbered; the remainder is under a high state of cultivation. On this tract is a superior

Meadow,

containing about 40 acres; as this land is lying so near Salisbury, a handsome profit can be made from the meadow alone. There is also on the premises a good dwelling house, a most excellent barn, and every other convenience attached thereto.

The superior locality of this farm will make it a safe investment to the purchaser. Terms will be made accommodating. Call on the subscriber at the plantation or address by letter at Salisbury, N. C.

ANN BROWN.

\*S. Salisbury Herald, Watchman, and Charlotte Democrat, copy till forbad.

July 22, 1856. 11-6.

## NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moore & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The lowest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y-35.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOORE | J. A. KENNEDY

## NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;

Ready Made Clothing;

Hats and Caps;

Bonnets and Straw Goods;

Tools and Shoes;

Glass and Queensware;

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-1.

## TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by

H. L. ROBARDS.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Globes, Tumblers, Wines, &c., for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30-1.

## Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,

PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,

FAMINE &c., &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been before, at this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C.

July 15th, 1856. 5-11.

## Salisbury Planing Mill,

Sash FACTORY

AND

LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns. Scrolling Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 8th, 1856. 9-6m.

## Wanted-50 Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fifty young Negroes for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Any persons having such property to dispose of will do well to call on the subscriber, at Salisbury.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Salisbury July 22, 1856. 11-6.

## Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in blb, half blb, quarter blb, and Kite.

Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,

Soda Biscuits, Raisins, Almonds,

Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,

Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,

Currants, Macaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail.

MILLS, MOORE & Co.

Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 11-18.

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowze & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done, will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,